EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. SPPICE H. W. COMMEN OF PULTON AND MASSAU STS.

THE FAMILY HERALD, overy Wednesday, at four soute p seps or 53 ter as team.

YOLUNIARY CURRESPONDENCE, containing important

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ADVERTINEMENTS removed cours day; advertisements inserved in the Werkey Beraid, Plants Herald, and in the
California and European Editions

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

WIBLA'S GARDEN, Broadway-Yiggt Sorg- Katy, Ton BOWERY THEATER, BOWERY- MERCHANT OF VERIGE-

BURTON'S THEATER. Broadway opposite Bond at-WALLACE'S THEATER, Broadway-London Assua

LAURA KERNER THEATRE REMANDER OF NEW OLVEPIO THEATRE, SPONGWAY-MY ADST-THE

BARNUM'S AMBRICAN MUSEUM, Spondway - THE BO-GEO. CERISTY & WOOD'S MINSTREES, 414 Broad way

MECHANICS' HALL, 472 Browless - NEGEO MELODIES -

New York, Friday, S. ptember 4, 1857.

Mails for Europe THE NEW TORS HERBALD-EDITION FOR SURDEZ. The mali steamship North Star, Capt Le'evre, will leave this city to morrow, at noon, for Southampton and Bremen. The European main will close at half rast ten o clock in

The European edition of the Hazaid, printed in French and English, will be published at ten o'clook in the mora ing. Single copies, in wrappers vis conts. Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the

New York Hazard will be received at the following places LONDON—Am. & European Express Co., 51 King William at PARIS— Do do S Place de la Bourse Pars— Do do S Place de la Bourac Luverpool — Do do 9 Chapel arcet. Luverpool — R Suart, 10 Fig. auge atreet. East HAYRE—am & European Express Co., 21 Rue Corneille

The contents of the European edition of the HERALD will combine the news received by mail and telegraph at this office during the previous week, and up to the hour of

NEW YORK REBALD—CALIFORNIA EDITION. The United States mail steamship lilinois, Capt. Boggs, will leave this port to morrow afternoon, at two o'clock,

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at one o'clock. The NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD-Unifornia edition-

containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the world will be published at eleven o'clock to the morning. Stagle copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence

Agents will please send in their orders as carly as possible.

The steamship Illinois, from Aspinwall, via Havena, with the California mails to the 5th ult, a million and a half in gold, five hundred passengers, and news from Central America, New Granada, the South Pacific and the West Indies, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The intelligence from Callfornia and Oregon is unimportant. A great gold excitement existed in Carson Valley, and companies bound for that region were fitting out at Placer-

Our advices from Central America are of a meagre, character excepting the revelations of Mr. Young Anderson in relation to the proceedings about the Webster grant of the Nicaragua transit route. Mr. W. Carey Jones' mission to Costa Rica does not seem to be cleared up, and the people there were beginning to look upon him as a spy. There s no news of importance from Nicaragua. Honduras and Guatemala were suffering from cholera, smallpox and the scarcity of food. The preliminary survey of the Honduras interoceanic railroad was

From the South Pacific we have advices dated at Valparaiso 15th, Callao 26th and Paita 30th of July. In Chile the amnesty law for political offenders had been passed in the Legislature by a twothirds vote, in spite of the strenuous opposition of the government. Fever was very prevalent in Bo-In Peru General Vivanco was still at Arequipa, watched by the government troops under General San Roman The steamer Maule had arrived at Valparaiso from New York. The men on board the British ship of war Monarch had assisted to quelling mutinies on board the American ships Morning Star, Oliver Jordan and Electric Spark, in the port

Dr. Francis, of Iowa, who, with Professor Moore set out some time ago on a tour through the Cordillers and the head-wa'ers of the Amazon river, was lately accidentally shot by the discharge of Moore's gun, whilst on the Napo river, and died of his

We have news from Kingston, Jamaica, to the 10th ult. The anniversary of negro emancipation passed off quietly. Two valuable raceborses had been exported from Jamaica for Demerara. From the other British West India Islands the reports of both the crops and the weather are encouraging.

The steamship Asia, from Liverocol 22d ult. arrived at this port about five o'clock yesterday morning, with the European mails and our files of papers. but the news had been anticipated by the Vander-

We have important news from the west coast of Mexico, to the effect that at Mazetlan, in addition to the late violence to United States Consul Smith, the captain and crew of the schooner Ada had been seized and forcibly ejected from their vessel. The British Censulate had been attacked by a party of the National Guard, and an attempt made to tear down the flag which floated over the official residence. These events had elicited strong animadversions from journals at the capital. The Extraordinary states that it has good authority for saying that the United States government is about offering a loan to Mexico, without asking anything in return that will derogate from the dignity of the latter re-

Gov. King, the Lieutenant Governor and Comp troller and the Commissioners of Emigration, to-day visit Seguine's Point to examine the Quarantine ac

Charles J. Holder, Collector of canal tolls in New York, was yesterday removed from office by the Canal Board, and Isaac Hunt appointed in his

The affairs of John Thompson, the Wall street banker, were brought up in the Superior Court yes terday, on a motion to set aside an order of attach ment. Mr. Thompson has executed an assignment of all his property to Platt Adams for the benefit of his creditors, giving preference to holders of certi ficates of deposit.

Mutual Fire Engine, No. 51, of New York, took the prize allotted to third class engines at the exhi-

bition at Elmina exterday.

The District Abraey finished his argument yester. day before Judge Peabody, opposing the motion of Mis. Cunningham's counsel to admit her to bail on a charge of felony. Her counsel will reply to day, when the Judge will decide whether she shall be permitted to go at large pending her trial for pro. ducing a false beir to the Burdell estate.

The National Railroad Convention brought their labors to are ose yesterday. The proceedings consisted of reports on railroad machinery, and desalters conversation, of dittle public importance.

How much good will be effected is yet to be seen; but as the members " have put their foot in it, they can't carry the joke too far" The association ad journed sine die, and its life or death is in the hands of its originators, Messrs. Colburn and Holly.

The rival Tammany committees have finally agreed to disagree, and last night, when it became known that all negotiations had failed, the Wilson Small organization issued a call for a primary election on Saturday evening to choose delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which assembles at Syracuse on the 10th inst. The Cooper primary elections are held to-n'ght; so two delegations wil be chosen. It may be that at the eleventh hou some compromise may be patched up and the city democracy present a united front to the democracy of the State. While the leaders are quarelling the masses are moving, and are evidently animated by the right spirit. Last night a most enthusiastic re real meeting was held in the Fourth ward, in which

some four thousand persons participated. We have received a copy of the correspondence which has passed between ex-Judge Whiting and Mayor Wood respecting the Lowber claim against the city. The ex-Judge manifests a lively interes for the city treasury, mourns over the ruined state of our public credit, and predicts a wide spread disaster from the "wanton, wicked waste of public property." The Mayor approves of the steps taken to institute proceedings to test, not only the title but the circumstances under which the purchase of Mr. Louber was made. The Mayor gives a wholesome philippic to Comptroller Plagg, who, he says, would save much of the embarrassments, losses and litigation to which the city is continually subjected if "the executive head of the city was recognised by Mr. Flagg." In conclusion, the Mayor says, in his letter to Mr. Whiting, that be shall require to be well satisfied not only as to the honesty and justice but as to the legality of the proposed proceedings before he becomes a party to them, with "persons liable to such eccentricities of disposition and ideas of official duty." Judge Whiting's rejoinder is dashed with "a little bitters."

The cotton market was without quotable change vester day, while sales embraced about 500 a 600 bales. Flour was again lower, and for State and Western superfine to low and medium extra grades the market gave way to the extent of about 10 cents per barral, at which reduction there was more activity. Wheat was fir a for prime new Southern, while common and inferior grades were dull. Southern common and prime Tennestee red sold at \$1 40 a \$1 52, and Southern white at \$1 60 a \$1 70. Corn was again de cidedly lower, with sales of Western mixed at 75c. a 77c. closing at 15c. a 16c. Fork was in moderate reques Sales of mees were made at \$25 50 a \$15 60 and prime at \$10 75 a \$21. Sugars were active, with sales of about 1,800 bhds., including a considerable portion for export to Carada and to Europe, and the remainder to refiners and the grecery trace, at prices given in another column. The heaviest decline from the highest point reached early in the scason has failen mainly upon the lower or refining grades. Prime to choice mutcovado sugars been is light stock all the season, and e pecially within the past month or so, in proportion to th quantity of the lower grades, not to mention the increased supply of molados. This disparity has been arcribed to two causes: first, to the contract system, which prevailed to a considerable extent to Havana, and which caused the producers to harry their crops into market in an unusual ly wet state, so as to secure the greatest weight to the mber of hogsheads delive od; second, to the deti-e of producers and dealers to push forward supplies to this market, in order to obtain the best prices, and that with out the delay generally required for improving the sugars by proper drainage. Whatever the cause, common and wet segare have seen in undue proportion to good and well drained and prime gree ry gottle, which continue to sustain by the prince, and to be more firmly held than the other descriptions. Whiskey was again lower, and sold at 24 cents per gation. Freights were unchanged, but with some inquiry for shipments to Liverpool and London,

Mr. Buchanan's Letter on Kansas Affairs -His Defence before the Country,

The indictment brought by the forty Connecticut clergymen against Mr. Buchanan, concerning his administration of the affairs of Kansas, and the letter of the President in defence of his course, are before the country. This defence will create a profound sensation and considerable agitation, especially among the abolitionists and nigger worshippers of the North; but the crowning result will be the concentration of the conservative law and order loving masses of the whole Union to the support of their honest chief magistrate and his simple Kansas policy of seeing "the laws faithfully executed."

Since the time of General Jackson's proclamation against the South Carolina pulliflers of 1832-3, we have had nothing from any President, in the shape of a public vindication, so nearly resembling the indomitable courage and frankness of Old Hickory as this Kansas letter of Mr. Buchanan. Van Buren was a trimmer and a non committal special pleader, and as the succersor of Jackson he was but the donkey in the lion's skin. Captain Tyler tried the part of Old Hickory with his vetoes, but they broke him down. Colonel Polk did well enough; yet he was anything but a giant. Fillmore did little or cept his signing the Fugitive Slave law, and he did that with an apology; and as for poor Pierce. his vanity, vaciliations and imbedititles have scarcely left enough of the old Jackson leavening in the democratic party to swear by, Nothing, in fact, but the nomination of Mr. Buchsnan saved the party from absolute annihilation last November. Now, this Kansas letter has something of the old Jacksonian leaven in it. and its good effects in consolidating the scattered fragments of the democracy will soon be manifest.

To the readers of the New York HERALD the matter of this Kansas letter of Mr. Buchanan in his own vindication, will appear somewhat familiar, for it is substantially the defence which we, in his behalf, have been pleading for some months past. It is this that he had no other alternative, on assuming the dutice of the Presidency, than to accept the legacy of the local authorities and laws of Kansas as turned over into his hands by the last administration and the hast Congress. He had neither the legislative power of Congress to repeal the existing laws of Kansas, or any of them, ror the judicial power of the Supreme Court to pronounce the local authorities or laws unconstitutional. He could only accept them as be has found them, and do what he could under the circumstances to see them faithfully executed, as far, at least, as consistent with the peace and good order of the Territory.

These bogus laws, denounced by Gen. Cass as a disgrace to the civilization of the age," have either been subsequently repealed or practically abardoned by common consent, like, for example, a late Maine Liquor law of this State, which robedy considered worthy of respect, and which has fell to the ground a dead letter from the outset. In the same way those outrageous border uffing acts of the first, and the unquestionably bogus Legislature of Kansas, have never had any practical existence. The laws which Mr. Buchacan is enforcing, and must enforce, are those laws providing for the forms required to change Kansas from the dependent condition of a Territory to the independent position of a sovereign

But it is upon this important point that the President has resolved there shall be no misconception in regard to his policy or his intentions. He says, in reference to the projected State constitution, that the Convention soon will assemble charged with this duty, and that " in the state of

incipient rebellion which still exists in Kansas, it is my imperative duty to employ the troops of the United States, should this become necessary, in defending the Convention against violence while framing the constitution, and in protecting the bong fide inhabitants qualified to vote under the provisions of this instrument, in the free exercise of the right of suffrage, when it shall be submitted to them for their approbation or rejection."

Our Northern nigger-worshipping agitators will doubtless seize upon this branch of the letter, and denounce it as an absolute surrender of Kausas to the border ruffians and to slavery. It will be said that this forthcoming pro slavery Convention will unquestionably take good care to provide who shall and who shall not vote upon the question of ratifying the constitution; and that with the United States troops to back them they will find ro difficulty in a ratification But what then? This constitution will still require the ratification of Congress; and supposing it to be ratified there, and that Kansas is thus admitted into the Union as a slave State, what will it avail the proslavery party if the free State party can realty command three-fourths of the free whate actual residents of the State? Within a single year, under the sovereignty of a State, they can upset their slave State constitution, and decree the abolition of flavery. Twee, one would suppose that under almost any sort of a State constitution the free State party of Kassas would prefer the sovereignty of a State to the vassalage of a Tertitory.

But if the free State party of Kansas choose to vote upon the question of ratifying the forthcoming constitution, hard, indeed, must be the restrictions against them if they cannot carry the day with three fourths of the actual residents of Kansas on their side—the proportion which they claim. And can any body suppose that Mr. Bu chanan's inaugural and the protestations of Gov. Walker can be reduced to the disfranchisement of more than half the people of Kansas upon the question of their fundamental law? cannot believe it. We believe that Mr. Buchanan's letter, like Governor Walker's declarations, means a fair test before the people, and no juggling or smuggling Kansas into the Union as a slave Sinte. The Convention (pro slavery) elected to form a State constitution will shortly meet, and in a few weeks we shall know the practical signification of their work. Any judgment upon

the matter, in advance, would be mere conjecture. Ore thing is certain. The position of Mr. Buchanan and his purposes are no longer in doubt His letter will completely silence the fire-eating secession agitators of the South, and reduce the issue in the North upon Kansas within a compass which every man can comprehend, and to those simple principles of fidelity to the constitution and the laws which every good conservative citi. zen. North or South, must approve. There may be a Northern agitation raised upon this letter second only to that of the last Presidential election; but as the solution of this Kansas squabble remains with the people of Kansas, and with Congress, we the people of New York will have abundant leisure to attend to our own local affairs, and the despotic doings of our bogus authorities at Albany.

Progress of the Financial Struggle.

We do not often notice the comments which our ectemporaries think fit to make on the financial course of this journal. Our space is very limited, owing to the pressure of advertisements, ard we try to fill it up with useful matter; which leaves us but little room to expose the nonsense of journals which don't know anything, and the trash of journals which, knowing better, are paid to conecal the truth. This must be our excuse for not noticing earlier the stuff which the Wall street organs have contained latterly in reference to ourselves. We are told that the HERALD is devillah" and "fiendish" (in small caps); that this is an "ill-omened" and "incendiary" journal; that we are "frantic to rain the country;" that our "vision is jaundiced" and our "heart wicked;" that we are "jackals which assemble to devour the carcast ere the victim is dead." These are only a few of the flowers of rhotoric which we find in the journals which are owned, hired. or subsidized by the stock gamblers, speculators, and moneyed monopolies of Wall street.

The public will thus perceive how faithfully the HERALD has discharged its duty, and how truly and tellingly it has struck at the root of our present disorders. The men who call us fier dish and devilish and incendiaries and jackals are the same men who have stuffed the pockets nothing to remember as an act of heroism, ex- of this community with worthless railway stock, to the utter ruln of thousands of fami lies, and the complete prostration of some of the most important branches of trade. They it is who, for the last year or two, through the same journals which now contain their distribes against us, have been exhorting and imploring and beseeding the farmers and the merchants and the men of small sayings to buy railroad stocks-to wit, Eric at 50, New York Central at 85. Michigan Southern at 70. Illipois Central at 130. Reading at 80, and other stocks in proportion. Their abuse of the HERALD dates from the hour when we opposed this attempt of theirs to shift a load they had dishonestly swelled, from their own shoulders to that of the people of the country at large; the least reflection will explain its motive and its secret : and the least common sense will enable every one to decide which course has been the most beneficial to the country, the course which has urged people to put their money in railway stocks, or that which has warned the country against them.

The people of the United States must never forget that between them and the speculators of Wall street there is nothing at all in common. The speculators will cheat and swindle them year out and year in as long as they live, if they can; they will print and hire newspapers great and small to aid their swindling operations, and serve as the decoys to their traps; and those newspapers will perform their part of the bargain by abusing and denouncing any and every one who ventures to interpose to prefect the innocent public against the dishonest tricks of these very corrept knaves.

That the HERALD has been right, from first to last, in 1/s policy in reference to the railways, the events of the past few months have convinced every one; even those who were the most virulent against this journal may now be heard uttering the opinions which they abused us for printing six months ago.

The "bumble pie" which the organs of the railways are now eating may yet be reserved for the friends of the banks and the merchants, if they are not particularly careful.

The crisis is not over. Yesterday, we saw period of inflation as senseless as the former suddep decline. The market flies about with a precipitancy and intensity which tell a tale of fever and unnatural pressure. The crisis is not over. We have not paid for the enormous over importations of the year. We have not relieved the market from these immense borrowers, the great railwars. Our rott n hanks have not vet broken. The full effect of the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company has not been felt. The West has not begun to quake under the sudden monetary pressure. All there disasters have to come, and come they will. If ever anything was written in the book of destiny, it is that the months of September and October of this year are destined to witness a more severe stringency in the money market than we have had for years; not on account of this or that accidental failure, but simply because our demand for foreign products exceeds cur supply of domestic ones. Our debts, in a word, for the moment exceed our assets, and we have no United States Bank to shoulder the resporsibility and bridge over the gulf till Janu-

For a week or so, the banks may hinder the export of specie by refusing to discount for their best customers. But this policy cannot be pursued for many days without producing the same result as a suspension of specie payments; nor indeed can the merchants be expected to ruin themselves to save the banks. The drain to Europe can only be dammed up for a time; it will go on next week; and our banks may consider themselves very fortunate, if at the close of this month, they have eight millions of specie in their vaults. The attempt which is being made by the mercentile organs to bully them into discounting paper against the convictions of their managers is on a par wish the desire of the Wall street speculators to dictate a course to the press. How far the banks are susceptible of being bullied we cannot sav.

Not the most foolish thing we have heard among the outcries of Wall street is that the HEnand has caused this panic. We certainly do pretend to some influence in matters political, social. and financial; but we never suspected we could overset the commerce and finance of a great nation by one single word. The Messrs. Litchfield and the other railway managers might be consulted on this point with benefit.

THE CHBAVALIER WEBB AS TWENTY YEARS Ago-"Curses on Morris."-About twenty years ago, during the crisis of 1837, the Chevalier Webb, of the Courier and Enquirer, after using up the fifty-two thousand dollars which he obtained from the United States Bank, went into Wall street and commenced speculating in Morris stock with such vigor that it soon became a byword in the street, "Webb is short on Morris"-"Curses on Morris." In those ancient days the Chevalier allowed his whiskers to grow to a most ferecious size. He obtained an immense bludgeon and paraded Wall street like a fighting boy from the Bowery, threatening to knock everybody into kingdom come if they dared to talk or venture upon speculations in the misfortunes or mismanagement of the United States Bank. During the last few years, since Webb became a member of the church, we begun to think that he had picked up some moral principle and common sense; but of late his blundering and blustering, his impudence and arrogance have proved to us that he has returned to his old ways-that he is still the same miserable being that he has been from his youth. He is utterly beneath our notice; sunk far below our contempt. We pity him for his misfortunes, which have extended over a period of twenty-five years; his blunderings, and turnings and twistings; his bankruptcles and tumblings. But for his insolence, his vulgarity and his threats, we have nothing but scorn and contempt. We understand, and have understood, for nearly half a century, our position in the community in which we live. Such an unmitigated ruffian as Webb makes of himself cannot disturb our equanimity in the least.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Affairs in Washington THE EFFECT OF ME. BUGHANAN'S LEFTER TO THE CONNECTICUF CLERGYMEN—DECISIONS OF THE SICRETARY OF THE TREASURY, BTC.

Washington, Sept. 3, 1357.
The reply of President Schazan to the Connecticut clergy is the theme of general sulogy here. The rial is said to be the joint offspring of the alumni of Yale at their last meeting.

Not a word has yet been received from Wm. Carey

Jones by the government The Board to examine the models for the new steam sloop of war assembled to day, Captalu Pendergrast being

the only member not present.

Naval Court No. 3 did not meet to day, as was contemplated, owing to the absence of Commodore Stringham, who has been telegraphed for.

On appeal, the Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the Collector of the port of Philadelphia properly charged a duty of afteen per cent on the articles of im port known as chlorate of potash and sal acceptabila. He also affirmed the decisions of the Collectors of Boston and New York, assessing a duty of ninoteen per cont on refined berax, and affirmed the decision of the letter, assert ing a duty of twenty four per cent on Alberts, and four

per cent on sureac.

The tentency of the bitter war now being waged be of a Hunter and a Wire party, looking to the next election for United States Senator; but a distinguished Virginia his own consent yet to be placed in this position. He has no idea of coming in collision with Mr. Hunter if the onntest is to be one of personal preference only; but should the present sickly opposition to the federal administration assume anything like a respectable force, and Mr. Hunter should prove the centre around which It is to rally, then Governor Wise is in the field as the champion of Mr. Buchanan. Such I Virginia at this time ; nor is it anticipated that the opposi tion to the administration will become sufficiently serious to require any special action on the part of Gov. Wite and his party.

Some additional facts are being brought to light here re-

lative to the Tehuantepec route and its operators. It ap-pears that the Sico company have issued several millions of stock, a large amount of which is owned by gentlemen baving the car of the administration. The attempt to overslaugh Sloo, they charge, is an attempt to swin fie the holders of the stock. They also charge that Hargous & Co. have been guilty of many dirty tricks, and never advance one cent to the old Tebuantepec Company. The \$500,000 was advanced by Mesers, Jaker, Tarro & Co. and Mesers. Falconet & Co, which was paid to the Mexican government by the Stoc Company. The name of the Hergous firm was only to Americanize the paper, as Mercra Jaker, Tarro & Co. were Sparish bankers, and Mr. Falconet was the English bondholder and agent. These parties here pro ess to have the documents to prove all they charge, and they certainly charge enough to stak the new Tehoun-epec combination below zero. They demand of the ad ministration a protection of the honest American stockholders to the Sloe Company, rather than a protec Hen of the Caray & Benjamin Company, which to being creoted upon the attempted rids of the other. Mr. Buchauan declares his intention to see jus uce done all parties, or have nothing to do with their pri ernment is invoked it must be by those having clean

Hon John S. Phelps, of Missouri, is here, laboring hard to effect a very important landed arrangement for his con stituents. No man is more indefatigable, or more likely to be successful in what he undertakes, than Mr. P., who is now a prominent candidate for the Speakership of the next House of Representatives.

THE GENERAL NEWSPAPER EMPARE THE GENERAL NEWSPAPER LEWISCH.

ARMY CROSSES—THE ATTORNEY SENERAL'S DECISION
AS TO ADOPTED CITIZENS RENOUNCING ALLEGIARCE—APPOINTMENTS TO THE COLORADO RIVER
EXPEDITION, STC.

WARRINGTON, Sept. 3, 1867. The War Department has bested an order to the following effect -it being deemed inaly sabte to detail Brovet Brigadier

pasies.
The staff department will supply all the wants of those dragoons as well as the wants of other portions of the Usah expedition that may be remaining bahind.

Brevet Mejor Porter, Assistant Adjutant Goueral, will promptly report humanif for duty to those department of the staff of th

Count Montgelax having transmitted to the State Depart ment through Mr Vroom, our Minister at Barlin, a note General Cushing in October last, on the right of an Amer can chizen to expatriate himself, Astorney General Black says the specified case is that of Julius Author a native of Bayaria, who came to this country, and after being naturalized, returned to Bavaria. His offers to recover his status seems to be impeded by a doubt, which the authorities enteriain on the question whether he can throw off his allegiance to the Un ted States, and if so in what manner it can be done. Judge Black says there is no statute of the United States which precents either a untive or naturalized citizen from severing his political connection with the government, if he sees proper to do so in time of peace and far a purpose not directly injurious to the interests of the country. The fact of remusciation is to be established like other facis, for which the e is as prescribed form of proof by any evidence which will sorvince the judyment. An oash of objerguing, as a test of his electrity, or as a necessary part of his title to the fu ture protection of the Bavarian government, may be demanded. Whalever satisfies them ought to satisfy us, since in all similar cases we prescribe our own rules for the admission of Bavarian subjects as officens of the United

The following persons have received appointments i the scientific party attached to the expedition under the command of Lieutenaut Ives, for the exploration of the Colorado river:-Dr. J. S. Newberry, of Ohio, physician and geologist; H. B. Mclhausen, of Prussia, naturalist; F. W in, of the District of Columbia, artist and topograper; Paul H. Taylor, of Richwood, and Charles Booker, of Hampton, Va., Assistant Surveyors.

Mr. Molhauren is a pupil of Baron Humboldt, and was appointed to the expedition at the earnest solicitation (transmitted to the Secretary of War, through the Prus dan Minister), of the distinguished same who has done much himself in former days towards the development of the natural history of our continent. Lieut Ives, with s portion of the command, will leave for San Francisco in the steamship of the 5th ultimo, and proceed at once to the Bull of California to commence operation

Meeting of the Canal Board.

ALBANY, Sept. 3, 1857. The Canal Board met again to-day. Present, the full

Board, except Commissioner Sherrill.

Resolutions were adopted for abandoning the present plan for the improvement of Black River, and settling with the contractors. The plan for the extension of the Genes se Valley canal under the law passed las: winter, was approved, and the work ordered.

Auditor Benton presented a communication relative to the conduct of a collector of canal tells at the city of New York; also a communication respecting the law passed last winter enlarging the powers of the Contract ing Board, and transferring to the said Board the power to appoint engineers previously ex-cretzed by the Canal Board. The Auditor takes the position that the act authorizes the Contracting Scard to appoint three division engineers and so many resident engineers as there may be subdivisions on the Board, on the 18th of last March, adopted a resolution continuing in office for the time all engineers then on the canals; that this resolution was equivalent to appointment, and exhausted the limited power con ferred on the Board by the act in question, and that the Board has no further power to remove or ap point. The Auditor therefore rafuses to receive the bonds or may the accounts of any engineers appointed by the Contracting Board, and states that he has obtained the opinion of eminent coupsel in support of the position be has taken.

Charles J. Holder, Collector of Canal Tolls at New York city, was, on motion, removed from office, and leave Bunt appointed in his place.

The Board adjourned till Thursday, September 10. The Contracting Board met to-day, but made no re movale, and adjourned to meet at Syracuse September 10. The business done was only of private interest

Departure of Governor King for Seguine's

ALBANT, Sept. 3, 1857. Governor King left here for New York to day, and the Lieutenant Covernor and Comptroller go down to-night to meet the Commissioners of Emigration at the Aster House. and to-morrow morning, with the Quarantine Comers, they all proceed to Seguine's Point to make an eramination prior to a discussion as to the final location of

News from the South.

In Louisiana there were continued rains, and fears of erious injury to the cotton crop.

There were general complaints of the irregularity of the mails throughout the South.

The Charleston Courier says that two baice of new cot ton, rated at good middling, were sold at 17c. per. lb. for shipment to New York.

Ratiroad Accident.

The morning express train from New York ran off the track to-day, between Warren and Palmer. The accident was caused by the displacement of a switch. The engine, under and two baggage care went off. None of the passer ger care ran off. No one was injured, but the train was delayed four hours. The track is now in perfect order. The afterpoon train from Buston arrived here or

Suicide in Prison.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3, 1857. Amos Clemson, the well known leader of the Gap outlaws, hurg bimself in the Fastern Penitentiary this morning. He was convicted of receiving stolen goods in Lan caster county two months since.

Attempted Suicide of a Printer AIRAST, Sept. 3, 1867.

William B. Williams, a printer in the Forning Jour sol office, cut his threat last night. He is still living, but there is only a slight hope of his recovery. The caus of the attempt was despondency from being subject to

Fire at Fall Biver. FAIL RIVER, Sept 3, 1887.

A portion of Pocamet bleck, on Main street, owned by Mayor Borden, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss \$18,600. Heavilan Bucklin was killed by the falling of a

Markets.

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PHILADRIPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PRINCE STOCK BOARD.
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NEW ORLEANS, Sapt. 2, 1857.

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Oottoe.—Receipts to day 240 bales. Fork buoyant, with holders demanding an advance. Sales of mess at \$27. Sterling exchange 2% per cent premium. Exchange on New York & per cent premium.

ALBANY, Sept. 3—6 P. M. Flour inactive. Wheat—Sales of white Michigan at \$1 60, and Kontucky at \$1 62%. Corn is good supply, and a large quaetty offering affons; holde n asked 10c., but no sales were made at that figure. Rye—Sales moderate at \$8c. a \$9c. Barley quiet; small rules at \$1 66 a \$1 15%.

Sec. a Sec. Barley quiet; small rules at \$10 ct. \$1 1734.

BUTVALO, SECTION 5.0—1 P. M. M.
Flour is quiet. Wheat is lower. Sales to day of 5,000
Shis. of common white ladisma at \$1.18. Corn held at 70c. without buy ers. Oats nominal, at 35c. a 57c. Rye—
Small sales at 35c. Whiskey nominal, at 21c. Freights quiet—Sc. for corn to albany. Imports yesterday—2,000 bots flour, 1,100 bushels wheat. Exports yesterday—2,000 bushels wheat, 24,000 bushels carn and 16,600 bushels wheat.

BUTTALO, Sept. 8-6 P. M. BUTTALO, Sept. 3-6 P. M. Brown to Medical Sept. 3-6 P. M. Brown to

29,000 bushels wheat, 25,000 bushels corn. Canal experiences, 500 bushels wheat, 5,000 bushels corn, 4,000 bushels cale—mostly tide water.

On woo, Sept. 3—6 P. M.

Flour unchanged. Wheat firm and snapply limited; sales 6,000 bushels, at \$1.40 for white indiana and red winter. Corn Cull, sales 1,500 bushels, at 700. Canal Freight dull and unchanged; wheat 103 and core 7,500 to New York. No flour or grain receipts by lake to day.

Canal experie—1000 bbls. flour, 12,000 bushels wheat, 12,000 bushels corn, 4,000 bushels bushels to Montreal, 300 bbls. Corn, 55,000 bushels wheat, 12,000 bushels corn, 4,000 bushels wheat, 12,000 bushels corn, 4,000 bushels wheat, 12,000 bushels corn, 5,000 bushels wheat.

The Firemen's Tournament at Elmira tory of the New Yorke

ELMIRA, N. Y., Boot, S. 1997 deal of interest. The amemblage upon the grounds we about the same as yesterday. Nine fire companies entered about the same as yesterday. Nine fire companies entered the contest for the premiums on distance, with the following result:—First class—Franklin, of Geneva, first premium of \$500; played 199 feet 11 inches. Second class—Young America, No. 4, of Fimira, first premium; played 170 feet 4 inches. Third class—Matual, No. 51, of New York, first premium; played 172 feet 4 inches. To-morrow several additional companies will be present for the trials on quantity. The firemen's parade and review, and the terminity of the firemen's parade and review, and the terminity of the firemen's parade and review, and the

terchlight procession will also take place to morrew.

Engine Company No. 51, of New York, with their band, are now parading the streets here, cheering over their vic-tory in the grand playing match this afternoon. Their they still won, the stream reaching one hundred and seventy two feet six inches at the time of the last break. This is the first prize ever won by a New York n in the roral districts. No. 51 was built by Torbons & Co. New York. Mr. W. H. Torboss is here with the com peny. They will arrive home on Saturday night, at H

The United States Agricultural Society

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 8, 1867. The amphitheatre of the exhibition was crowded with horses. A majority of the promiums for saddle, carriage and matched horses was awarded to Kentucky. Vice President Breckenridge and many other distinguished persons were present. Premiums to the pa ectoes of the mowers and respers exhibited at Syraoure last July, will be awarded to morrow. The weather has been delight ful and the display fine. The contribution of agriculture machines was quite large, and the visitors more numeros

Parade of Colored Odd Fellows in Philade

PHILADELPHIA, Sopt. S. 1857. The colored Odd Follows made a highly imposing parade to-day, on the occasion of laying the corner stone for thet new ball. Lodges were present from New York city Harrisburg, Reading, Newark, Camdon and all the neigh boring towns-about a thousand people altogether.

The Costom House-The Brokers and the Im-

porters.

We alluded a few days ago to the fact that the Custom House brokers were dissatisfied with the artion taken by the Committee of Importers in reference to the reforms which, with theactive co-operation of Mr. Schell, they have succeeded in catablishing in the Custom House.

The brokers, it seems, undertook to manage the busi-ness after their own fashion, and with this intent held a meeting and appointed a committee to confer with the Collector. Now, it is manifest that the Golfector caused devote his whole time to listening to complaints of grievances from committees representing this class and the other, or his ordinary duties must be neglected. Having given a portion of each day for several weeks to the im portors, during which every question upon which improve-ment was needed has been fully discarsed, an I such re-forms adopted as seemed beneficial to the mercantile in-terests of the city and consistent with the proper working of the customs department, Mr. Saheil deems it unadvi sable to have these issues raised again, and more valuable time wasted; and we learn that he feels constrained to de cline any conference with the committee of Castern came time to deny the right of remoustrance or suggestion to any class whose interest may be affected. But paramount duties necessarily preclude him from devoting any more time to the question of Custom House reform, after having accomplished everything which t im seems proper or practicable.

The Committee of Importers have finished their arrivous labors—in the performance of which they have been lade: fatigable—and have now their report in course of prepara-tion. They express themselves perfectly satisfied with the result; and from the facts which we have published from time to time, as the conference proceeded, it looks as if the body they represent will have no cause to complain of the amount of good which has been done. Of course of the amount of good which has been done. Of course there were many changes they might desire to have made in the mode of transacting business, which they could not accomplish; but as the objections were fairly and frankly put, and it was shown to them that these changes could not be made without interfering with the general business of the Custom House, and affecting the interests of other cities, they obserfully submitted to the continuance of the present system in certain cases. But it is just to the Collector and the Treasury Department to add, that every suggestion submitted by the committee received the fullest consideration, both here and at Washington, which place Mr. Schell specially visited to take counsel with the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Gessip in the City about Sicaragua and the Fransit Route.

No mail arrived from Costs Rica by the Illinois; Sonor Melina, the Costa Ricas Minister, received no despatches. He says that the steamer falled to connect at l'anama Matters relating to the Transit route remain in con-

There was considerable excitement at the office of Simeou Draper, Measrs. Morgan and Garrison and several of the leading merchants connected with this affair, baving

A gentleman saw W. R. C. Webster in Fldridge street Jail; that gentieman stated he had nothing to communicale, not having received letters. He said the nature of the contract entered into by him and Harris with the Costa Rican government for the opaning of the Transit, Costa Rican government for the opening of the Transit, was to fornish them, by the steamer leaving New York on the 5th Sept., \$750,(10, and six months after with the same amount. They were to have the grant for fifty years, and be protected when necessary by Costa Rica. Mr. D. apor, who has charge of the new company "in embryo" as agent, has been very soil re since in trying to organize a company with retable and well known merchants as directors, and to send the first instalment to morrow to Costa Rica. We understand he has not succeeded, in consequence of the fears of capitalists to invest at present Commodore Vanderbilt says he will take legal precedings for the recovery of the property of the old Accessory company, from any company who may attempt to open the route. The Commodore looks very increducible to the Wester and Harris grant, and says Nicaragua will never endorse it, as Goreral hand and Parrisgo aresued him of the fact. They are arranging their claims for the opening of the route, and will scone be openly negotiating in Wall strong and twill scone be openly negotiating in Wall strong and the guitely organizing in the South. We andered and the first property of the landing snot taking possession of a place called Cartago, in Gosta Rica, and striking at once at the capital of San Jose.

Gen. Caran, who is at cresent General in-Chief of the Costa Rican force is Nicaragua, we have private information has also ambilities projects, and intende declaring himself resident of Leon. He sent his second officer in command, Col. Caycoc, on here.

Mr. Harris left for Washington yesterday, in order to have as interview with the President.

Gol. Caycoc, (who is a ficial of Vanderbill's.) hurriedly left here to-day for Washington.

Carry Jones, sent out by our government, had no interview with President Mora. The object of his melastion is a conjecture. He was robbed of 8506 by a solorioun New Conjecture. He was robbed of 8506 by a solorioun New Conjecture. He was robbed of 8506 by a solorioun New Conjecture. He wa was to furnish them, by the steamer leaving New York on

arrested. He (Jones,) is a guestion of Philadelphia.
Col. Cauly and Mr. John Young, the Costa Rican Commissioners sent on here to negotiate, loave by the steamer

WASLACE'S THEATER-OPENING NIGHT.-Mr. Staart com. senced his second season at this house last ovening. with Mr. Bourcleault's comedy " London Assurance," 1 Mr. Walcot played Sir Harcougt Courtly; Mr. Lester, Charice; Mr. Blake, Meddie; Mr. Bourcicault, Dazzie; Mr. Norton, Max; Mr. J. Wood, Spanker; Mr. Davenport, Cool: Mr. H. Romeil, Isaacs; Mrs. John Wood, Lady Gay; Miss M. Gaonos, Grace Harkaway. It was intended that Miss Agnos Robertson should play the last named part, but she was prevented from so doing by illness, which, we are glad to hear, will not prebably be serious enough to prevent her spearance this evening. The several members of the company were received with the warmed marks of favor by a very growded house, and as the performance was not exactly "after the manner of news," it will be sufficient to say that it was highly satisfactory to the audience. During the brief recess, some alterations have been made to the front of the house, increasing its capacity and facilities for ingress and egress, and promoting the circulation of fresh air. The ornheatrs, which is very good, is conducted by Mr. Rosert Scopel, who gave last legit some very pleasing and well arranged selections from the most popular operation mosts. Altogether we may congratulate the manager upon a brilliant opening of his season. Mr. Walcot played Sir Harcougt Courtly; Mr. Lester,

Ninto's Ganges-The combination of M'lle Rolls, one of the most piquant of articles, with the Ravels, draws crowds to this house every night. This evening Mile tolla oppears in a new grand ballet.

ARRIVAL OF EUROPEAN ARTHUR. -- Mr. Maretzek arrived arrival of Kurorkan Arthers—arr. Maretree arrived in the Asia yesterday with the Romani ballet company, numbering twenty five persons; also figurens Ramon, prima donna seprane, from London. The tenor, Bottardi, engaged by Maretreek, arrived last week. These artists are all engaged for Mr. E. A. Marshall, and will probably make their debuts in Philadelphia. Mr. Maretzek as counces that Roncont and Tagilafleo will sail from Liver pool for New York on the 12th inst.

THE OPERA AT THE ACADEMY -The regular season is

announced to commence next Monday, with Freezame.
Lab scetta and Garsier in "La Sonnambela." All those artists are new to the public of this city.